


Intimations.

LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE



Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE, CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire Sauce

By Royal Warrant to H.M. THE KING

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS
HOTEL MANSIONS.

NEW SELECTIONS OF
DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVER WARE.
HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
LARGE SELECTION OF PRESENTATION PLATE, CUPS, BOWLS, ETC.
G. FALCONER & Co. ARE AGENTS FOR ROSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND
BINOCULARS, LORD KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
ADMIRALTY MAPS AND BOOKS.

M. MUMEYA,
JAPANESE ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER.
ENLARGEMENTS ON BROMIDE PAPER
AND FINISHED IN CRAYON.
VERY FINE PANORAMIC VIEWS OF HONGKONG.
8A, QUEEN'S ROAD.

OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
BEST FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING
KNIFE BOARDS
PREVENTS RUST IN CLEANING
AND INJURY TO THE KNIVES.
JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
BLACK LEAD MILLS, LONDON.
JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED, "WELLINGTON MILLS LONDON."


ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL FOR THE HAIR

UNSURPASSED. UNEQUALLED.
Use it for your own and your children's hair and you will find it Preserves, Nourishes, Enriches and Restores it more effectually than anything else. Golden Colour for fair or grey hair.
Bottles, 3/6, 7/6, 10/6. Sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and
ROWLAND'S 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1884-4, open to all.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.



Its curative effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honorable Commissioners.

Thousands of uncomparable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Health, Strength & Energy.

Sold in Bottles at 2s. 6d. and 12s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Agents: A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Intimations.

NEW LABEL
FOR
WATSON'S 'E' WHISKY



NOTE:—THE BORDER AND TRADE MARKS ON THE LABEL ARE IN GOLD; THE LETTER 'E' LITHOGRAPHED IN BLACK, IS ALSO SHADDED IN GOLD; WHILE THE THREE CENTRAL LINES 'WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY' ARE LITHOGRAPHED IN RED; THE OTHER PORTIONS OF THE LABEL ARE IN BLACK.

THE CAPSULE ALSO BEARS FACSIMILE SIGNATURE.

Hongkong, July 1, 1907.

MIYAKO HOTEL,
KYOTO, JAPAN.

A NEW AND STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

TYPEWRITERS! TYPEWRITERS!!

Typewriters repaired, cleaned, overhauled, and broken parts duplicated under expert supervision.

Old Machines Renovated. Terms Very Moderate.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

FOR SALE, REPAIR, EXCHANGE AND HIRE.
THE DRAGON CYCLE CO.,
11, D'Aguilar Street.
Hongkong, February 16, 1907.

TAKE
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

For Indigestion, Heartburn, Biliousness, Jaundice, and all Complaints of the Liver and Kidneys.

THEY ARE INVALUABLE FOR THE USE OF FEMALES.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford Street, London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

USE ONLY & USE ALWAYS
ATKINSON'S MOST REFRESHING.
A LUXURIOUS PERFUME Far Superior to the German Kinds.
IN HEALTH.
A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.
EAU DE COLOGNE

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT
where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has innumerable instances prevented a serious illness. The effect of
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unsurpassed. In fact it
IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'. It also carries the signature of J. C. ENO, Ltd., London, England.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, LTD., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.W.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

CRICKET.

The South Africans.

Mr. W. W. Odell, the Leicestershire amateur, writes as follows under date June 6 for the "Star Times":—

Although previous visits of South African teams to England have been successful from a cricketer's point of view, it would be idle to say that they have attracted the general attention they deserved, or that they were regarded seriously by the strongest counties, such as Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Surrey, which, in each case, made the match an occasion for trying prominent colts, and thus giving their regular bowlers a rest. But things have now changed. At last, the home authorities have recognised that these Springboks have reached such a standard of all-round excellence that they deemed it advisable to place good teams on the field so as to give the Africans a chance of playing with the very best of our English players, and not an English second eleven. It is evident, however, that, as so much first-class cricket is available for the spectators, unless the South African can be compared fairly to a general Australian eleven, the public will regard their games in much the same way as those of the Philadelphians and West Indians.

After having achieved victory over the M.C.C., the general tendency is, perhaps, to boom rather than to underestimate them. It will be remembered that, in 1903, the South Africans beat an English team handsomely at Lord's, and, though not truly representative, the English eleven was quite as strong as Mr. Warner's team.

The present South African team seems to me to be a better batting side than the 1903 team. Of course, their first match should not be taken as any criterion, but my opinion, after playing against them on that occasion, is that the new men included in the team are remarkably good batsmen. Though I do not wish to pose as a prophet in cricket circles, I consider that A. D. Nourse will be regarded generally as being one of the soundest left-hand batsmen the world has ever seen. And Clem Hill, the famous Australian, will have to look to his laurels, or he will be superseded.

Faulkner, another fresh face, is an exceptionally good batsman; he is the first to notch the coveted century. But he has an awkward stand at the wicket, though he rises quickly and is rather alert on his feet, which is the main feature of a good batsman. Percy Sherwell, the Captain, is the only other new batsman who will give our bowlers much trouble. From a bowler's point of view, he looks quite an easy victim at first, but, after a few overs have been delivered, the bowler thinks differently and appreciates his difficult task. Sherwell maintains a steady accuracy; he possesses plenty of patience and endurance, and is quite in his glory, so to speak, when he is able to keep up his wicket and allow his partner to do the scoring. He is one of those who cause a really good bowler to lose heart, for he will not even be tempted with a half volley.

Of the other batsmen, Gordon White is perhaps the best, though Hathorn runs him rather close for that position. I should say that White is the best right-hand batsman on his side. His only fault is that he likes to see the ball glide along the turf between the cover-point and mid-off a little too often, and is thus likely to despatch the ball into the wrong direction and find himself caught in the slips. Hathorn is a sounder batsman than White, and, like all first-class players he knows the value of on-side strokes, where there are generally fewer fielders.

With regard to the bowling department of the South African team, I may say that there are three bowlers in the team who can undertake the Bosanquet delivery quite as well as, or if not better than, Bosanquet himself. To explain this delivery, I might mention that Bosanquet, bowling scientifically, can make the ball

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY.)

ENABLES enterprising traders through out the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of—

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Post Office Order for TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD., 25, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.

ENGLAND.

BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

(LATE METROPOLITAN HOTEL), SHAUKWAN ROAD.

ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, (afternoon and evening), next between the hours of 6 and 10

A SERIES OF CONJURING EXHIBITION will be given by the WANDERING WIZARD

WHO IS MAKING A TOUR OF THE WORLD.

ADMISSION FREE. With Musical Entertainment.

Hongkong, July 12, 1907.

Intimations.

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT

MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

CABLE ADDRESS: 'IWASAKI.'

Which applies to all Branch Offices.

At, A B O 5th Edition, Western Union Codes used.

All Letters Addressed to:—

MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO., with name of place under.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

NAGASAKI, MOI, KORE, KARATSU, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND HANKOW.

AGENCIES:—

YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.

CHINKIANG: Messrs GEARING & Co

MANILA: Messrs MACDONALD & Co.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takasago, Ochi, Shinnaw, Namazuta and Kami-Yamada Collieries and also Tojo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Buzen Coal.

The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries.

T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong, No. 2, PEDDER STREET.

Hongkong, April 25, 1906.

A. LING & Co.

FURNITURE STORE

HAVE THIS DAY

MOVED TO

No. 19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (KING AND ROMER).

Hongkong, February 1, 1907.

KEATING'S

WORM

TABLETS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

Read

SEABREEZE'S

MARVELLOUS

STORIES.

BY

CAPT. JOHN MARCHANT.

ON SALE

AT

BOOKSELLERS.

PRICE.....50 Cents.

Hongkong, April 30, 1907.

A. J. EYES

REFLECTOR

SOLE AGENTS.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

BANK BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, May 18, 1906.

To Let.

TO BE LET.

AS from the 1st August next, No. 5, MORRISON HILL.

Apply to Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, June 29, 1907.

TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, SHAMHUI, CANTON.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, July 1, 1907.

TO LET.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, at PRATA EAST, near East Point.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, January 3, 1907.

To Let.

SHAMHUI—CANTON.

TO LET.

IN SUN LIFE BUILDING, French Concession, large, well-lit OFFICES. Godowns also if required.

Apply to POWELL GRANT.

Hongkong, July 12, 1907.

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR, No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

No. 38, CAINE ROAD.

AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.

GREENCROFT, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, Redecorated, Electric Light, Tennis Court.

No. 1, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to LEIGH & ORANGE.

1, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, February 18, 1907.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

GODOWNS Nos. 95, 96, 97 and 100, PRATA EAST.

Apply to CHATER & MODY.

Victoria Buildings.

Hongkong, June 19, 1907.

TO BE LET.

SHAMHUI—CANTON No. 24.

From the 1st January, 1908, premises now occupied by the East Asiatic Trading Company.

Apply to JESSEN & CO.

Hongkong, July 10, 1907.

TO LET.

DETACHED HOUSE at Kowloon, Furnished and with Tennis Court.

Apply to H. K. HOLMES.

54, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, July 8, 1907.

TO LET.

QUARNDON, The Peak; Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply, by letter, to HEMMINGS.

4, HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, April 2, 1907.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in EUNSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, July 1, 1906.

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply to SECRETARY.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, April 22, 1907.

TO LET.

POSSESSION FROM 1st APRIL NEXT.

2 SEMI-ATTACHED HOUSES, Nos. 13a and 13b, MACDONNELL ROAD, Each with 7 Rooms, Bath-Rooms, Kitchen, Servant's Quarters and Grass Tennis Court.

Apply to CHUNG CHI NAM.

YAN ON M. & F. INSURANCE CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, March 1, 1907.

TO LET.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor (over Oldbank, Macgregor & Co.)

BELLIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

GLENWOOD, CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding House or Club, contains 26 Rooms. This property would be divided into 2 or more houses to suit tenants.

No. 8, BELLIOS TERRACE, Corner Houses, 1st Row.

Nos. 3 and 4, ALBANY.

No. 6, DES VOEUX VILLAS (Peak).

Nos. 1 and 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Apply to Linstead & Davis.

3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, April 12, 1907.

TO LET.

NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

51, POTTINGER STREET. Immediate Possession.

Apply to ARATTON V. APCAR & CO.,

45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, April 4, 1907.

TO LET.

From 1st July.

LARGE and Spacious GODOWNS Nos. 9, 24, 25, 26 and 10, PRATA EAST, at present in the occupation of the Admiralty.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, July 1, 1907.

TO LET.

NOS. 3 and 4, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Moderate Rental. Tennis Court and Electric Lights.

Apply to ARATTON V. APCAR & CO.,

45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, May 1, 1907.

TO LET.

FATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.

No. 1, RIFON TERRACE, BONHAM ROAD.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS on PRATA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS Conduit Road.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, July 1, 1907.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

England's Success.

(Exclusive Service, supplied by Reuters, via Bombay).

London, July 12.

At the rifle meeting at Bishley the Mackinnon Cup was won by the team representing England.

Rugby won the Ashburton shield.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Russia on Mines.

(Exclusive Service, supplied by Reuters, via Bombay).

London, July 12.

The organ of the Russian War Office, in commenting upon the Hague Conference, points out that Russia, owing to the disastrous war with Japan and internal troubles, was exhausted and could not agree to the limitation of the use of submarine mines until the fleet had been destroyed and order restored throughout the Empire.

(Reuters Service.)

THE FRENCH NAVY.

London, July 11.

The spread of the opinion that the French navy has become such that special instructions for committing it have been sent to the naval commanders; also an important circular directing measures for the improvement of general discipline.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

London, July 11.

Sir A. Nicholson and Count Ivolysky are engaged in the Anglo-Russian negotiations, which are proceeding without a hitch, and it is expected that they will be concluded before the autumn.

The Tibetan and Afghan questions are already exhausted, and the Persian problems are now being discussed.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

London, July 11.

Admiral Yamamoto has arrived in New York. In urging the maintenance of friendly Japanese and American relations, the Admiral said that the passing storm would disappear in the Pacific. Admiral Evans paid a visit to Admiral Yamamoto.

THE KING IN IRELAND.

London, July 11.

The King and Queen in a message to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland warmly thank the Irish for the hearty welcome which their Majesties received at the Leopoldstown races.

A magnificent reception was held in the afternoon.

CANTON RAILWAY.

The Board of Communications has ordered an assistant secretary of that Board, Liang Tingnan, now of the Yunnan agriculture and forestry administration, to proceed to Canton to superintend the meeting of the Canton Railway.

Trouble on the Athenian.

One of the quartermasters on the Athenian (John Smith) was charged at the Marine Magistrate's court this morning with continued neglect of duty and disobedience. According to Captain Bridge's story the accused had leave until midnight, last night but when he returned on board he was drunk and used abusive language to the captain and other members of the ship's company. Smith stated that when he came on board another quartermaster, after telling him to make less row, struck him. He was convicted of neglect of duty and ordered to forfeit six days' pay.

The Bandmann Opera Co.

"The Beauty of Bath" was produced by the Bandmann Opera Company at the Theatre Royal last night. The theatre was packed by an appreciative audience and applause was frequent. Mr. Harry Cole and Miss Dorcas O'Connor were responsible for most of the amusement, both being good character studies. The singing of all the members of the company was listened to with pleasure and encores were demanded all through the piece. "Joe Chamberlain" and "Cheyenne" were the most popular. Miss Primmer took the leading role and was well supported by the remainder of the company, particularly by Miss Minnie Rayner (as Mrs. Alington).

BUY IT NOW.

NOW is the time to buy Chamberlain's Cough, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is certain to be needed sooner or later and when that time comes you will need it badly—you will need it quickly. Buy it now. It may save life. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

FIRST SHIPMENT JUST LANDED.

'CAMPUS' SCOTCH GRAIN WHISKY.



NOT A HEADACHE IN A GALLON.

TRY IT.

Per Case 1 Doz. Btls. \$14.00

Samples on Application.

SOLE AGENTS:

M. PRICE & CO., LTD.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE No. 132.

WM. POWELL,

'THE HUSSAR'

A PERFECT FITTING

FOUR-FOLD

DOUBLE.

COLLAR.

\$4.50 Per Dozen.

IN ALL DEPTHS.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,

23, QUEEN'S ROAD

(Opposite Clock Tower).

AGENTS:

LONDON:—F. ALLEN, 11 & 12, Olden's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 4. CLARK, 80 & 81, Fleet Street, E.C. 4. GORDON & GORDON, 15 St. Bride's Lane, E.C. 4. BATES, HENDY & CO., 61, Cannon Street, E.C. 4. WILLS, Ltd., 151, Cannon Street, E.C. 4. ROBERT WILSON, 150, Fleet Street, E.C. 4. MITCHELL & CO., 55, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4. J. KAYNE & CO., 3, Whitechapel Road, E.C. 1. MATHUR & BROWNE, Ltd., 10, 11, 12, New Bridge Street, E.C. 4. MITCHELL & CO., 52, Glasshouse Yard, E.C. 4.

PARIS AND EUROPE: MAYNOR, 14, rue de la Harpe, Paris. The Rev. Dr. HART, 13, rue de la Harpe, Paris. SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—KELLY & WAUGH, Ltd., Singapore. PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—A. S. WATSON & CO., Manila.

CHINA:—Gordon, Pattee & Co., Amoy, 228, Amoy Street, Singapore, BROOKLYN & CO., Shanghai, KELLY & WAUGH, Ltd., Yokohama, KUNIT & WATSON, Ltd., Kobe.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD., 2, Queen's Road Central.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., LIMITED.

PIANOS

NEW MODELS, FULL IRON FRAME UNDERDAMPED ACTION, STEEL PLATED STRINGS, FULL COMPASS—SEVEN OCTAVES.

PRICE.....\$340.

UNSURPASSED FOR RICHNESS OF TONE AND LIGHTNESS OF TOUCH.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE FOR A TEST PERIOD OF TWO YEARS GIVEN.

NEW PIANOS ON HIRE from \$10 per month.

Regular Tuning and Attention Inclusive.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd., YORK BUILDINGS, CHEATER ROAD, Hongkong, April 16, 1907.



A. S. WATSON

& Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

NOTICE.

We beg to notify our Customers and the public generally that from this date, with a view to preventing fraudulent imitation,

A NEW LABEL

BEARING OUR

TRADE MARK AND FACSIMILE SIGNATURE

HAS BEEN ADOPTED FOR OUR

CELEBRATED



BLEND

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

A Facsimile of the New Label appears on Page 2.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

AT KANDRA BUILDINGS,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, July 3, 1907.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Miscellaneous. Goods per Sim's not cleared at 4 p.m. on this date subject to rent.

MEMOS FOR MONDAY.

Auctions. 2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, &c., at 'Clovelly,' Peak Road.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, &c., at No. 26, Wyndham Street.

Miscellaneous. Goods per Tonkin undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Goods per Delhi not cleared at 4 p.m. on this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda. TUESDAY, July 16:—Transfer Books of Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., close from this date to 28th July, inclusive. Goods per Benwick undelivered after this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, July 17:—Goods per Asia undelivered after noon on this date subject to rent. Goods per Delhi not cleared at 4 p.m. on this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, July 18:—Transfer Books of The West Point Building Co., Ltd., close from this date to 28th inst., inclusive.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1907.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

The cables are not keeping us particularly well informed in regard to the progress of Mr. Haldane's Army Bill. It was, of course, a foregone conclusion that the measure would pass its second reading but it aroused so much opposition that it was certain that in committee great efforts would be made to alter and improve it. The latest files of Home papers show that Mr. Haldane's scheme for the establishment of a Territorial Army is still meeting with destructive criticism, particularly from service journals. It is declared that the Minister's proposals involve nothing less than the destruction of the Militia and Volunteers. The Militia has existed in one form or another in Great Britain since the days of Alfred the Great. It has been the reserve upon which the Regular Army has drawn in times of stress and it has its own cherished historical traditions. The layman who is blessed with any imagination cannot contemplate the passing of this fine organisation without sorrow. And, apart from considerations of sentiment which must needs be swept aside when they interfere with necessary reform there seems to be reason to fear that Mr. Haldane will, unwittingly of course, destroy the Militia and the Volunteers without constructing an alternative force. One journal, the "United Service Gazette" commenting editorially upon the position says:—"Instead of the Militia being preserved, Mr. Haldane's proposals, reduced to plain terms, are to abolish the Force absolutely, and to trust entirely to a 'speculative' sentiment of patriotism as a reserve for the Regular Army to draw upon in time of emergency. Such proposals are so absurd on the face of them that it seems almost incredible that they could ever have been put forward by a man of Mr. Haldane's ability especially seeing that he has been one of the first to admit that voluntary enlistment has proved a rank failure. No one is satisfied with his scheme, and the public are simply dazed and amazed with the contradictory explanations that are put forward in support of the new creation. While the War Secretary is busily engaged in the House in showing why the Militia must disappear, his self-constituted champions are maintaining that 'it is absolutely untrue that he desires to destroy the Militia,' and that, on the contrary, 'he is most anxious to resuscitate it.' How such totally contradictory statements can be made to agree is something only within the ken of those who have contended that the Army has been strengthened by being reduced. Stripped of all its blandishments, of all its meretricious allurements, the new Army Bill simply means that the old Militia, whose training the British taxpayer has so willingly paid for in the past, is to be completely wiped off the face of the earth, and that no practical provision

has been made for an equally valuable substitute." We take it that this expression of opinion by a journal which necessarily knows more about the military requirements of the Empire than the layman and which moreover has the advantage which we do not possess, of having the Bill before it, is worthy of the most serious consideration. No-one would suspect Mr. Haldane of any but the best motives in bringing his measure for army reorganisation forward. But the consensus of expert opinion seems so much against him that we think that he should modify his measure in a very drastic manner. No doubt many will disagree with us but we feel impelled to hazard the opinion that the experiment of nominating a civilian as Secretary for War has proved an absolute failure and that Mr. Haldane is engaged in emphasising this failure. We are disposed to laugh at China because she was accustomed to select as Generals and Admirals men who had an intimate knowledge of the Chinese classics, apart altogether from their knowledge of military and naval science. But our practice of appointing a famous lawyer or an astute politician Secretary of State for War seems to us no less ridiculous. The very existence of the Empire may depend upon the Army. Is it not then about time that laymen were prevented from making experiments which may destroy most of what is good in our military system? We are in full accord with all efforts to improve the Army but we deprecate the initiation of a system which is largely speculative and which threatens to destroy a valuable and historical adjunct of our military force.

Amid the general chorus of congratulations that have been showered upon Lord Cromer on his retirement from Egypt, a harsh note is sounded by Mr. H. R. Fox Bourne in the "Fortnightly Review." The bulk of the article is directed towards showing that Lord Cromer has consistently ignored the political requirements of the population of the country while he has secured the predominance of British interests and the safeguarding of the interests of every foreign nationality represented in the country. Lord Cromer proposed in his last annual report to establish in Egypt an International Legislative Council consisting of 35 members, among whom would be included not only English officials in the service of the Egyptian Government, but also representatives of every European nationality having interests in Egypt. Mr. Fox Bourne opposes the proposal in good set terms, declaring that such a legislative body would impair the authority of the mixed tribunals and consular courts, would encroach upon the existing General Assembly and Legislative Council, and would deprive the Egyptian people of the political rights which Lord Cromer always professed that it was his aim to confer upon them when they were fitted to exercise them. The contributor expresses a hope that Sir Eldon Gorst, who is Lord Cromer's successor, will not be commissioned by Sir Edward Grey to put the project into operation.

A curious episode is reported in some of the Canton daily native papers. Every reader knows of the difficulties which have beset and hindered the progress of the Canton-Hankow railway since its retrocession from American hands into those of the Chinese. Some time ago a Company or Bureau was established which may be called "The Reformed Company." Whatever the exact duties of this body may be it is in some way concerned with the progress of the line. It has been felt that after all character must be the basis on which a great undertaking like this must rest and if those who have charge are possessed of unsatisfactory characters nothing permanent can be expected. There has been a meeting of those interested in the progress of this railway, and there has been an election of officers for the carrying on of the work. But are those who were elected to the responsible posts were chosen, all present prepared themselves with the usual paraphernalia of idol worship. Armed with incense sticks and coloured candles, they went and prostrated themselves before the "Imperial Highness of all-embracing Heaven," and then a score and promised that they would be reliable and straightforward in their devotion to whatever duties they were

elected to, and that they would be honest in all their handling of public funds. Something like this was done before they proceeded to elect four men to fill responsible positions. Those elected afterwards were Yik Yung-shang, Chu Pak-kin, Tam Ka-shang, and Li Hang-pang. All this seems very strange to us, yet it is a curious index to what is needed to-day in China in order to ensure honesty of character on the part of those who have undertaken to manage the affairs of others. Whether such an oath will be worth much may well be doubted, for men of this class, in China, are generally more or less sceptical in their religious sentiments, and probably they have little faith in the personality of "Wide-spreading Heaven," and when temptation confronts them they are probably little less liable to succumb although they have submitted themselves to this test, and publicly before the gods sworn this oath. On the other hand, it is an eloquent commentary on the general reliability of Chinese character, where money is concerned.

In the "Contemporary Review" Mr. J. A. Spender has an article on "The Government and its Problems" in which he contends that if the present Liberal Government, with its enormous majority, cannot make its will prevail over the hereditary chamber no other Liberal Government that can be imagined is likely to have greater success. "If the House of Lords can beat it (the present Government) they master the democratic movement for our time." Will he, asks, the British constituencies continue to give their support to the Liberal Administration? Mr. Spender thinks that they will, and that a successful appeal to the country by the present Government against the rejection or mutilation of its measures by the House of Lords would automatically reduce that chamber to the position which constitutional theory assigned to it before 1886. "On the other hand," he writes, "the defeat of the present Government after two or three years of acute conflict with the House of Lords would raise that assembly to a position of power and influence such as it has not known since the memory of man is living." Mr. Spender does not believe in the inevitableness of the "pendulum theory." He sums up the indications, and arrives at the conclusion that the constituencies will not swing over to Conservatism at the next elections, but will continue to support the present Government, and thus give it an opportunity to enforce its will on the House of Lords. On the other hand, Mr. Joseph Clayton, a well-known British journalist, writing in the "National Review," declares that few of the seats won from the Conservatives at the last general election could now be counted on to return a Liberal. "It is because there seems no likelihood of anything being done in the future," he writes, "that the failure of Liberalism is daily brought home to the electors." Liberalism promised, says this writer, to reform the educational system, to get rid of the Chinese from the Transvaal, to reform the land laws and to introduce old-age pensions. But it has done none of these things. The critic is on loss. certain ground when he claims that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Government is not a freetrade Government, because it has not removed the sugar tax. He ignores the fact that it has refused to sanction the taxation of food products demanded by the Tory protectionists. "In 1892," writes Mr. Clayton, "the Liberal Ministry failed to satisfy the people, and petered out miserably at the end of three years. The excuse for its failure was the smallness of its majority. No such excuse holds good to-day. And yet with an enormous majority at its back the present Government is fast going into a decline that must bring a comparatively early death, for without the confidence of the people no Liberal Government can carry radical legislation, even if it desires to do so. The House of Lords stands in the way." Mr. Arnold-Forster, M.P., writing in the same review, suggests a Unionist policy, the main plank of which should be anti-Home Rule extension of the basis of taxation, preference to colonial products, land reform in the direction of facilitating the multiplication of freeholders, and strengthening the House of Lords "by changes which will bring its constitution into harmony with modern ideas." Mr. Arnold-Forster steals the thunder of his poli-

tical opponents when he adds to his programme legislation to improve the housing of the poor and old-age pensions.

The question has frequently been raised have the Chinese a sense of humour? We are inclined to think that the weight of evidence goes to show they have not. Consider that paragraph we published last evening in reference to the Nanyang Constitutional Society. That stolid organisation wired to the Peking Government "to ask the Empress Dowager to abdicate." Apparently the 'humorous' side of such a request has never occurred to them. However, if their petition were ever presented to the venerable old lady who seems to have more in her than any of her Ministers we can easily imagine what sort of a reception the suggestion would receive. The individual who had the temerity to present it would probably have no further occasion of presenting anything—except his neck to the executioner's sword. And the Nanyang Constitutional Society, if it could be traced, would shortly have no use for a sense of humour, if it possessed it, or any of the other senses.

CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES.

Move by the Government.

As we announced in yesterday's issue the Government is about to do something to place the salaries of civil servants upon a more satisfactory basis.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on Tuesday afternoon next the Hon. Colonial Secretary will move: "That the principle of the payment of salaries of European Civil Servants contained in Lord Elgin's despatch No. 12 of the 11th June, 1907, be approved."

We have not the slightest doubt but that the resolution will be carried, and we trust that whatever advantage is gained by the Civil Servants it will make their salaries commensurate with the labours they perform.

The CHINA MAIL has agitated strenuously during the past two years for an amelioration of the conditions of the civil servants and we congratulate the civil servants upon their having secured the Government upon at last being able to do an act of justice. It is tardy—but, if it is, generous, better late than never.

LOCAL AND COAST NEWS.

By the Joshi Maru for Swatow 300 Chinese passengers left to-day; 620 also went to Singapore per Hopsang.

The French steamer Mancho of the Tonkin line—connecting Saigon and Haiphong—arrived in port this morning to go into Dock.

Among the passengers to leave by the s.s. China to-day was Mr. Donald MacDonald, Engineer-in-Charge of Quarry Bay Dock, who has gone away on three months' vacation.

The meeting of the Hongkong Christian Union at 5.30 p.m. on Monday next, will be conducted by the ladies of the local missions and churches. Miss L. A. Eysre will have charge.

An examination of twenty cent silver pieces from the Canton Mint by Mr. Frank Browne, Government Analyst, showed them to contain in 1,000 parts—Silver, 800.20, Lead, 1.20, Gold, .19, Copper, 198.41. Total 1,000.00.

Lai Yun was fined \$5 at the Marine Magistrate's court to-day by Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., for neglecting to report the number of his certificate for registration. Lai Yun is master of the unlicensed steam launch 4k.

The South Africans.

On pages 2 and 3 will be found an interesting article on the South Africans, from the "Straits Times."

Coal.

The Frinkdale brought 6164 tons of coal from Newcastle (N.S.W.); the Yuen Maru 4040 tons from Kobe; and the Wing Sang 2345 tons from Moji.

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received from the Manila Observatory at 10 a.m. to-day by the U. S. Consulate-General: "13th, 7.30 a.m. Cyclone has crossed Ladrones Islands north of Guam moving probably W. N. W."

Shanghai Docks.

Messrs E. S. Kadoorie and Co. are informed by telegram from Shanghai that the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. has declared a dividend of 15s. 3d. per share for the year ending 30th April, 1907. The meeting is advertised to be held on the 30th inst. and the transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd inst. Messrs Vardon and Smith have a similar view. The last year was 15s. 8d. for the year.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1907.

BY TELEGRAPH.

KOREA AND JAPAN.

Anti-Japanese Allegations.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

London, July 13.

The Korean delegates, failing to secure admission to the Hague Conference, have issued a statement accusing Japan of imprisoning the Emperor of Korea, seeking to break treaties, flooding the country with undesirable, trying to monopolise the trade of Korea, and treating the Korean students in Japan worse than the Japanese were treated in California.

The delegates are going to America to agitate.

Korean Emperor Imprisoned.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Tokyo, July 13.

The Emperor of Korea has sent a cipher telegram to the Korean delegates at the Hague, stating that he is being kept a prisoner by the Japanese.

The Korean deputation openly declares that they are in possession of Imperial credentials.

All political parties in Japan are taking up the Korean question.

THE MIGRATION OF THE CHINESE.

Left to Look for Work.

Commenting on the reduction in the Chinese population of 1,767 between 1901 and 1906, the Chief Medical Officer of Health says: "This is not doubt fully accounted for by the new regulations for the prevention of overcrowding, introduced in 1903, by migration to Kowloon in search of work especially on the large railway works now in progress. (Old Kowloon alone shows an increase in the Chinese population of 9,353), and by the extensive resumption and demolition of insanitary property, which has been carried out by the Government during the past three years. Another interesting feature in connection with the population of the City of Victoria is the increase in the number of Chinese women, in spite of the more stringent regulations in regard to children which were introduced by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903."

THE SCOPE OF THE SANITARY BOARD.

Useful Information by the P.C.M.O.

In his report published in the "Government Gazette" the Principal Civil Medical Officer gives some useful information. He points out that the Sanitary Board's jurisdiction extends to the Island of Hongkong, which has an area of 29 square miles, and to that portion of territory on the mainland between the shore and the first range of the Kowloon Hills extending from the village of Tsung Kwan O in Junk Bay, on the East, to the village of Kwa Pa Hang on the West, with a sea frontage of about thirteen miles and an area of about sixteen square miles. Old Kowloon, with an area of about 22 square miles, has been in British occupation since 1861, but New Kowloon was leased to this Government in 1898 only, as part of what is known as the New Territories. The remainder of the New Territories is not under the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Board.

The City of Victoria, built on the Northern shore of the Island of Hongkong, has a frontage to the sea of nearly five miles and is separated from the opposite mainland of Kowloon by the Harbour, which is rather less than a mile and a third wide, opposite the centre of the City, and widens out to somewhat over three miles at its widest part, contracting again at Lyman Pass on the East to little more than a quarter of a mile in width.

The domestic buildings of the City of Victoria number 9,435 exclusive of Barracks and Police Stations, of which some 982 are Non-Chinese dwellings, while there are also some 109 European dwellings in the Hill District. The number of new houses completed during the year was as follows:

City of Victoria 100, Kowloon 34, Outlying districts 19, and Penk 6, making a total of 162.

In addition to the above there were erected miscellaneous buildings such as offices, godowns, etc., to the number of 51.

A SOLDIER'S EXPERIENCE.

"A soldier in the late war has caused me to remember Mr. J. Dutto, an officer in the First State Artillery, who is now manager for the store of Isaacman & Co., of Banford, O. R. O. His experience in checking the ravages of dysentery which was so prevalent in the war camps brought relief to many suffering men. He says: "I cured dozens of cases of Diarrhoea and Dysentery during the war out here with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I never knew it fail if used according to directions. I always keep it in the house and use it in my own family with perfect satisfaction. Sold by all chemists and storekeepers."

THE COLONY'S BOATS.

In the report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer it is shown that the Chinese boat population (exclusive of the New Territories), is estimated for 1906 as 42,550 and the number of boats belonging to the Port enumerated at the Census taken in November, 1906, is as follows:—

Passenger boats, 1,358; Cargo boats, 1,401; Steam-launches, 215; Lighters, 50; Harbour boats, 691; Fishing boats, 2,480; Trading junks, 264; Total, 6,450.

A SAMPLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Not infrequently reference has been made to the turbulent nature of the people who live in the Taitau district above Fatsan.

The place is famous for its quarrels, and for the robbers who prey about and take everything they can lay hands on.

To suppress these freebooters the gentry of the county met, and determined to impose a local tax with which to enroll some thirty soldiers, whose duty it should be to keep the whole district free from robbers. So the decision was come to and the tax was ordered and gathered.

Afterwards, however, it appeared that the robbers were as many and as bold as before, and there was a general state of dissatisfaction. Those who had agreed to pay this additional local tax said boldly enough that those who made it put it into their own pockets and kept it there. So the boat people especially determined that they would pay no more.

This being so the local Committee was very angry, and decided that the boats, which would not pay the tax, should not play for trade, and so there is a general social and political typhoon, which, when it has blown itself out, will clear the air, and then things will go on as they were before.

It is passing strange, however, to look on a condition of affairs such as this and then to think of China as a law-abiding country, and to expect foreigners to place themselves under laws carried out in such a way as these are carried out. China must certainly wake up and attend to these elementary matters before she begins to talk about other wide-reaching affairs, and these officials who may have entrusted to their care local matters will do well to see that a vast improvement is effected, and the sooner the better.

EYE DISEASES AMONGST CHINESE.

Dr. G. M. Harrison, in a report on the Ophthalmic Department of the Tung Wah Hospital, states that the objects of department are twofold:—(1.) The relief of the appalling amount of suffering from eye disease existing amongst the Chinese. (2.) The practical training of Chinese students of medicine in this special subject to enable them more effectively to relieve their afflicted fellow countrymen.

With regard to the first of these objects, it has always been the opinion of oculists at home and on the Continent that Egypt was pre-eminently the country where eye diseases flourish most. A slight acquaintance with the Chinese calls for a modification of this opinion. The Egyptian Government has recently made most laudable endeavours to cope more effectively with the ravages of eye disease more especially with the infectious ophthalmitis by instituting a system of travelling hospitals and these have been a great success.

In Hongkong these infectious ophthalmitis are always extraordinarily prevalent. I may mention here that in 1903 I made a systematic examination of the eyes of the children in three of our large charitable institutions in Hongkong, the result was a startling revelation that over 70 per cent. of the children were affected with Trachoma. I considered it my duty to make a report on the subject to the Sanitary Board. The Board was interested but shrank from adding to its many labours. I can only add that should the Government, which at present is evincing such interest in Hygiene as far as school children are concerned, ever desire to deal with the subject my services if wished for will be, as far as the exigencies of private practice permit, at his Excellency's disposal.

The infectious ophthalmitis have formed the bulk of eye diseases treated during the year. This obtains at all eye hospitals but the relative proportion of those attending at the Tung Wah Hospital for these complaints is far higher than the case at any of the London eye hospitals, not even excepting the Royal London (Barnard's) Ophthalmic Hospital which is on certain days inundated with immigrants dumped in East London.

The main causes of blindness in the Chinese are—Trachoma and Infectious ophthalmitis. It is pitiful to see the ravages of these diseases. In Hongkong of the two causes Trachoma is the more frequent. I have now under treatment a Post Office employee (sent by Mr. L. A. M. Johnston) who in another two months would most certainly have lost his sight from old standing Trachoma. This man was going about his work, sowing the disease broadcast—every individual using the same towels or basin as this man would in all probability develop Trachoma and if untreated would run a considerable risk of partial or total blindness. I mention this not as an alarmist though it is high time somebody sounded the alarm in Hongkong but merely to call attention to a state of affairs which would not be allowed to exist for a moment in England—where in fact children suffering from Trachoma are sent to special schools and are not allowed to attend the ordinary schools.

We have then here in Hongkong a disease flourishing which causes in many cases (not in all but in the majority) partial blindness and sometimes total blindness. This disease is preventable. His Majesty King Edward in another connection uttered the now famous words "If preventable why not prevented?" Further comment is unnecessary.

In a small way one has done what one can to check the spread and stamp out existing disease as far as the three charitable institutions before referred to are concerned and thanks to hearty and efficient co-operation, one's efforts have been in the main successful.

STEAM LAUNCHES IN COLLISION.

Both Coxswains Wounded.

An enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the collision between the unlicensed steam launch 4K and the Cheun Loo was held at the Marine Magistrate's Court this morning, before Commissioner Basil R. H. Taylor, R. N. Evidence on behalf of the 4K was given to the effect that the launch had been lying alongside the India and after showing off gave a long blast and then went ahead. The helm was put to port and after drawing clear of the India the Cheun Loo was sighted. Another long blast was sounded but the Cheun Loo took no notice and the vessels met almost at right angles. The coxswain of the Cheun Loo stated that he was going from West Point to Tsingtau along the southern Railway and crossed the bows of the India when he saw the 4K about 100 feet distant. After giving three short blasts he put his engines full speed astern. The witness by means of models showed how the launches were, but though his course was supposed to be E. N. E. in reality he was heading N. W.

The Harbour Master found both to blame and suspended the certificates of both coxswains for two months.

OUR POPULATION.

The Principal Civil Medical Officer reports in the "Gazette" that the population of the Colony is primarily divided into Chinese and Non-Chinese. The Non-Chinese comprised at the Census a white population of 12,925 of whom 6,085 are civilians while 4,429 belong to the Navy and 2,411 to the Army. The coloured races (Non-Chinese) number 8,500 and include East Indians, Asiatic Portuguese, Japanese, Filipinos, Malays, Africans, Persians and a few others.

The Civil population is essentially a male adult one. At the last census (1906) the total number of males was 70.1 per cent. of the total civil population; at the 1901 Census the proportion was 72.6 per cent., so there has been an increase in the proportion of females during the past few years.

SPORTING.

Water Polo.

THE ANNUAL COMPETITION. Entries for the annual competition for the Hongkong Water Polo Shield totalled nine, as under:—

V. R. C. "A" team.
V. R. C. "B" team.
Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.
Corinthian Yacht Club.
R. G. A.
Royal Engineers.
Royal Engineers.
Middlesex Regiment "A" team.
Middlesex Regiment "B" team.

The draw for the first round resulted as under:—

V. R. C. "A" team v. R. E. "B" team.
V. R. C. "B" team v. R. H. Yacht Club.
R. G. A. v. R. E. "A" team.
Middlesex "B" v. Corinthian Y. Club.
Middlesex "A" v. bye.

This round must be completed by July 20.

THE YARN MARKET.

Messrs Cawston Pallenjee and Co. report under date of July 12:—

Since the issue of our last report on the 28th ultimo per se. Devanah favourable advice from Bombay consequent on the advance in the prices of raw cotton in England and America have considerably strengthened holders who have succeeded in establishing an improvement of 81 to 87 in values. Our large neighbouring market of Shanghai has also been active and advancing and with extensive shipments to that port our stocks are greatly reduced which has considerably relieved our market of unsaleable goods. Prices in the country are much below our equivalent, notwithstanding which there has been during the past fortnight a much more extensive business than has been done for some months past and we close with a strong market.

No. 6s.—Small business at an advance of 82 to 85 per bale. No. 8s.—Trifling sales at a slight advance. No. 10s.—Have been in very good inquiry at an improvement of 82 to 87 per bale and the demand still continues for favourite threads. No. 12s.—Have also been largely dealt in at an advance of 82 to 85 per bale especially in superior spinning. No. 16s.—A fair business has been done in this count in desirable spinnings at an advance of 81 to 83 per bale. No. 20s.—Have not been in great demand, but still a moderate business has been effected in special spinnings. Sales during the past fortnight comprised of about 517 bales of No. 6s.; 20 bales of No. 8s.; 6,000 bales of No. 10s.; 3,000 bales of No. 12s.; 1,098 bales of No. 16s.; 3,114 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 13,749 bales. Arrivals from Calcutta, Ceylon, and India. Mr. M. M. Hossain, Ichia and Delhi amount to about 5,135 bales. Shipment to Shanghai and Northern Ports of about 5,000 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at about 46,000 bales.

Local Mills.—Sales of 515 bales No. 10s. at 83 to 85 are reported.

Japanese Yarn.—The business of the interval comprised sales of 275 bales No. 10s. at 81 to 82 and of 900 bales No. 20s. at 81 to 82.

A WARNING TO MOTHERS.

Too much care cannot be used with small children during the hot weather of the summer months to guard against bowel troubles. Give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and then a dose of castor oil, and the disease may be checked in its incipient and all danger avoided. Sold by all chemists and storekeepers.

PLAQUE.

In 1906 the total number of plague cases recorded was 893. Five of these cases occurred in Europeans, while 9 were Indians; 3 Portuguese, 2 Japanese and one each Parsee, Malay, Filipino and Eurasian, leaving 870 Chinese cases. The death-rate among the Europeans was 40 per cent., while among the Chinese it was 96.8 per cent. It is to be noted that the hours of sunshine for the first three months of the year were considerably below the average, remarks the P. C. M. O. in his report.

TIN REFINING IN HONGKONG.

In his report for 1906 Mr. Frank Brown, Government Analyst, remarks that during the year an increasing number of ores and of metals were examined. Most of the metals were various qualities of Chinese tin, of which from 4,000 to 6,000 tons annually pass through Hongkong from Mongtze, Yunnan. The refining of this tin is now one of Hongkong's small industries. The process of purification is carefully done and is quite successful. It is hoped that despite counter attractions this tin may still carry on in Hongkong. As the trade and refining has now been carried on here for five years, there seems to be a good prospect of its continuance and increase.

HONGKONG'S VITAL STATISTICS.

Births and Deaths for 1906.

In 1906 there was a general birth-rate of 4.04 per 1,000 as compared with 3.41 per 1,000 in 1905 and 3.3 per 1,000 in 1904. The birth-rate amongst the Non-Chinese community was 14.60 per 1,000 as compared with 17.03 per 1,000 in 1905 and 13.9 in 1904.

The nationalities of the Non-Chinese parents were as follows:—British 117, Indian 43, German 17, French 3, American 3, Portuguese 78, Filipino and Malay 18, Japanese 3, Jewish 5, Dutch 2, Parsee, Arabian 2, and Swedish 1.

The total number of deaths amongst the Chinese community was 8,087 which gives a death-rate of 26.41 per 1,000.

The deaths registered amongst the Non-Chinese community numbered 292 of which 207 were from the Civil population, 17 from the Army and 8 from the Navy.

This gives a death-rate for the Non-Chinese community of 14.02 per 1,000. The nationalities of the deceased were as follows:—British 77, Indian 61, Portuguese 50, German 13, Japanese 24, American 9, Malay 19, French 4, Italian 2, Norwegian, Swedish and Danish 1 each, Jew 2 each, Parsee 3, Russian, Turkish, and Persian 1 each, and of unknown nationality 2.

SEAMEN AND THE JAPANESE WAR.

Important House of Lords Appeal.

The House of Lords resumed, on June 4 the further hearing of the appeal by the Palace Shipping Company, owners of the Franklin, vs. John Caine and other seamen and firemen, the crew of the Franklin. The question is whether the respondents, who signed on at Cardiff for a voyage not exceeding three years' duration, were entitled to refuse to proceed from Hongkong to a port in Japan while the war was in progress between Japan and Russia? The crew declined to proceed with the vessel being on board a cargo of coal, which was captured by the Japanese. Proceedings were taken against the men in Hongkong for breach of contract and disobedience to the orders of the captain, and they were sent to prison. On their release they raised an action against the owners for damages and wages, and they were successful, the Court of Appeal holding that the crew were entitled to such a matter of fact, extended to such an adventure; and although the danger of carrying a cargo of contraband goods from Hongkong to Japan was less than the danger of running a blockade, the principle was the same. The voyage from Hongkong ceased to be an ordinary commercial voyage such as alone was contemplated by the agreement. The sailors ought to have been told what was the destination of the vessel before they signed on. They might, and probably would, have obtained higher wages for the increased risk. The Court accordingly held that the men were acting within their right in refusing to proceed on the day in question for the appellants that the men were not entitled to refuse to proceed, because there was no exceptional risk, it being well-known that the Russian fleet was not in a position to keep any strict watch on Japanese ports. It was stated from the date of the respondents' protest beyond Hongkong. It was well known that war was in progress between Japan and Russia when the men signed on. If the existence of war was known to the captain, he was bound to inform the respondents of it. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages.

Mr. Hamilton, K. C., occupied most of the day in arguing for the appellants that the men were not entitled to refuse to proceed, because there was no exceptional risk, it being well-known that the Russian fleet was not in a position to keep any strict watch on Japanese ports. It was stated from the date of the respondents' protest beyond Hongkong. It was well known that war was in progress between Japan and Russia when the men signed on. If the existence of war was known to the captain, he was bound to inform the respondents of it. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages.

Mr. Hamilton, K. C., occupied most of the day in arguing for the appellants that the men were not entitled to refuse to proceed, because there was no exceptional risk, it being well-known that the Russian fleet was not in a position to keep any strict watch on Japanese ports. It was stated from the date of the respondents' protest beyond Hongkong. It was well known that war was in progress between Japan and Russia when the men signed on. If the existence of war was known to the captain, he was bound to inform the respondents of it. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages.

Mr. Hamilton, K. C., occupied most of the day in arguing for the appellants that the men were not entitled to refuse to proceed, because there was no exceptional risk, it being well-known that the Russian fleet was not in a position to keep any strict watch on Japanese ports. It was stated from the date of the respondents' protest beyond Hongkong. It was well known that war was in progress between Japan and Russia when the men signed on. If the existence of war was known to the captain, he was bound to inform the respondents of it. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages.

Mr. Hamilton, K. C., occupied most of the day in arguing for the appellants that the men were not entitled to refuse to proceed, because there was no exceptional risk, it being well-known that the Russian fleet was not in a position to keep any strict watch on Japanese ports. It was stated from the date of the respondents' protest beyond Hongkong. It was well known that war was in progress between Japan and Russia when the men signed on. If the existence of war was known to the captain, he was bound to inform the respondents of it. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages.

Mr. Hamilton, K. C., occupied most of the day in arguing for the appellants that the men were not entitled to refuse to proceed, because there was no exceptional risk, it being well-known that the Russian fleet was not in a position to keep any strict watch on Japanese ports. It was stated from the date of the respondents' protest beyond Hongkong. It was well known that war was in progress between Japan and Russia when the men signed on. If the existence of war was known to the captain, he was bound to inform the respondents of it. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages.

Mr. Hamilton, K. C., occupied most of the day in arguing for the appellants that the men were not entitled to refuse to proceed, because there was no exceptional risk, it being well-known that the Russian fleet was not in a position to keep any strict watch on Japanese ports. It was stated from the date of the respondents' protest beyond Hongkong. It was well known that war was in progress between Japan and Russia when the men signed on. If the existence of war was known to the captain, he was bound to inform the respondents of it. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages.

Mr. Hamilton, K. C., occupied most of the day in arguing for the appellants that the men were not entitled to refuse to proceed, because there was no exceptional risk, it being well-known that the Russian fleet was not in a position to keep any strict watch on Japanese ports. It was stated from the date of the respondents' protest beyond Hongkong. It was well known that war was in progress between Japan and Russia when the men signed on. If the existence of war was known to the captain, he was bound to inform the respondents of it. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages.

Mr. Hamilton, K. C., occupied most of the day in arguing for the appellants that the men were not entitled to refuse to proceed, because there was no exceptional risk, it being well-known that the Russian fleet was not in a position to keep any strict watch on Japanese ports. It was stated from the date of the respondents' protest beyond Hongkong. It was well known that war was in progress between Japan and Russia when the men signed on. If the existence of war was known to the captain, he was bound to inform the respondents of it. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages.

Mr. Hamilton, K. C., occupied most of the day in arguing for the appellants that the men were not entitled to refuse to proceed, because there was no exceptional risk, it being well-known that the Russian fleet was not in a position to keep any strict watch on Japanese ports. It was stated from the date of the respondents' protest beyond Hongkong. It was well known that war was in progress between Japan and Russia when the men signed on. If the existence of war was known to the captain, he was bound to inform the respondents of it. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages.

Mr. Hamilton, K. C., occupied most of the day in arguing for the appellants that the men were not entitled to refuse to proceed, because there was no exceptional risk, it being well-known that the Russian fleet was not in a position to keep any strict watch on Japanese ports. It was stated from the date of the respondents' protest beyond Hongkong. It was well known that war was in progress between Japan and Russia when the men signed on. If the existence of war was known to the captain, he was bound to inform the respondents of it. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages.

Mr. Hamilton, K. C., occupied most of the day in arguing for the appellants that the men were not entitled to refuse to proceed, because there was no exceptional risk, it being well-known that the Russian fleet was not in a position to keep any strict watch on Japanese ports. It was stated from the date of the respondents' protest beyond Hongkong. It was well known that war was in progress between Japan and Russia when the men signed on. If the existence of war was known to the captain, he was bound to inform the respondents of it. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages.

Mr. Hamilton, K. C., occupied most of the day in arguing for the appellants that the men were not entitled to refuse to proceed, because there was no exceptional risk, it being well-known that the Russian fleet was not in a position to keep any strict watch on Japanese ports. It was stated from the date of the respondents' protest beyond Hongkong. It was well known that war was in progress between Japan and Russia when the men signed on. If the existence of war was known to the captain, he was bound to inform the respondents of it. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages.

MATTERS FEMININE.

Betty's London Letter.

London, June 15.

"My Wife."—The Haymarket is the scene of another theatrical success, for the play "My Wife" has evidently come to stay. There is nothing particularly subtle about the plot, but it is pretty and charmingly worked to a finish and appeals to both sexes alike, for men no less than women really like a play to end happily whatever they may say to the contrary. A young girl wheels her guardian into marrying her, in order that she may avoid an odious union with a man she dislikes, and at the same time carry out the wishes of a will. The guardian is only to be her husband in name, and then may divorce her. After many clever scenes, the obvious happens—the guardian and his ward fall in love. The great success of the play is no doubt also due to the acting of Mr. Aubrey Smith, and of Miss Marie Lohr, a girl of only eighteen years, who walks into the part of the ward as though it was written for her.

Knickerbocker.—Miss Violet Vanbrugh is wearing some delightful new frocks in the revival of the "Walls of Jericho" and one of especial note is a costume made of Toile de Jouy, her costume is in fact commonly called, in a delicate old-fashioned soft pink shade, printed with handsome branches of pink and yellow hollyhocks which decorate both skirt and corsage. The corsage is cut in kimono form and is worn with a tucked chemise and sleeves of pale pink muslin. A few touches of black velvet give a charming finish to the robe.

Another notable frock worn by Miss Vanbrugh in this play is of Dresden blue muslin thickly embroidered in blue and white, and worn with a wide waistband of white satin. Yet another frock is of white tulle thickly spangled with gold, having a wash of old gold silk, with long ends reaching to the hem of the skirt.

Lace Coats.—Very much in favour are short lace coats and boleros made of Spanish lace, Irish crochet or Yack lace, they are almost invariably dyed to match the dress they accompany. A pretty frock of striped black and white voile had a short black Spanish lace coat. With this costume was worn a Leghorn hat, lined with black chiffon and trimmed with black ostrich feathers. A white sunshade covered with black lace was a delightful accompaniment.

Taffeta Coats.—Also a smart addition to outdoor dress especially when made of black silk, for they may then be worn with dresses of any colour and are essentially smart looking.

Tucks.—Most dress materials whether checked or patterned are made up with tucks just above the hem. Striped fabrics are ornamented with bands of plain silk or satin or with applied tucks cut bias fashion. Most unpatterned materials are trimmed with silk which is also unpatterned or with plain satin or velvet.

Important House of Lords Appeal.

The House of Lords resumed, on June 4 the further hearing of the appeal by the Palace Shipping Company, owners of the Franklin, vs. John Caine and other seamen and firemen, the crew of the Franklin. The question is whether the respondents, who signed on at Cardiff for a voyage not exceeding three years' duration, were entitled to refuse to proceed from Hongkong to a port in Japan while the war was in progress between Japan and Russia? The crew declined to proceed with the vessel being on board a cargo of coal, which was captured by the Japanese. Proceedings were taken against the men in Hongkong for breach of contract and disobedience to the orders of the captain, and they were sent to prison. On their release they raised an action against the owners for damages and wages, and they were successful, the Court of Appeal holding that the crew were entitled to such a matter of fact, extended to such an adventure; and although the danger of carrying a cargo of contraband goods from Hongkong to Japan was less than the danger of running a blockade, the principle was the same. The voyage from Hongkong ceased to be an ordinary commercial voyage such as alone was contemplated by the agreement. The sailors ought to have been told what was the destination of the vessel before they signed on. They might, and probably would, have obtained higher wages for the increased risk. The Court accordingly held that the men were acting within their right in refusing to proceed on the day in question for the appellants that the men were not entitled to refuse to proceed, because there was no exceptional risk, it being well-known that the Russian fleet was not in a position to keep any strict watch on Japanese ports. It was stated from the date of the respondents' protest beyond Hongkong. It was well known that war was in progress between Japan and Russia when the men signed on. If the existence of war was known to the captain, he was bound to inform the respondents of it. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages.

Mr. Hamilton, K. C., occupied most of the day in arguing for the appellants that the men were not entitled to refuse to proceed, because there was no exceptional risk, it being well-known that the Russian fleet was not in a position to keep any strict watch on Japanese ports. It was stated from the date of the respondents' protest beyond Hongkong. It was well known that war was in progress between Japan and Russia when the men signed on. If the existence of war was known to the captain, he was bound to inform the respondents of it. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages.

Mr. Hamilton, K. C., occupied most of the day in arguing for the appellants that the men were not entitled to refuse to proceed, because there was no exceptional risk, it being well-known that the Russian fleet was not in a position to keep any strict watch on Japanese ports. It was stated from the date of the respondents' protest beyond Hongkong. It was well known that war was in progress between Japan and Russia when the men signed on. If the existence of war was known to the captain, he was bound to inform the respondents of it. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages.

Mr. Hamilton, K. C., occupied most of the day in arguing for the appellants that the men were not entitled to refuse to proceed, because there was no exceptional risk, it being well-known that the Russian fleet was not in a position to keep any strict watch on Japanese ports. It was stated from the date of the respondents' protest beyond Hongkong. It was well known that war was in progress between Japan and Russia when the men signed on. If the existence of war was known to the captain, he was bound to inform the respondents of it. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages.

Mr. Hamilton, K. C., occupied most of the day in arguing for the appellants that the men were not entitled to refuse to proceed, because there was no exceptional risk, it being well-known that the Russian fleet was not in a position to keep any strict watch on Japanese ports. It was stated from the date of the respondents' protest beyond Hongkong. It was well known that war was in progress between Japan and Russia when the men signed on. If the existence of war was known to the captain, he was bound to inform the respondents of it. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages.

Mr. Hamilton, K. C., occupied most of the day in arguing for the appellants that the men were not entitled to refuse to proceed, because there was no exceptional risk, it being well-known that the Russian fleet was not in a position to keep any strict watch on Japanese ports. It was stated from the date of the respondents' protest beyond Hongkong. It was well known that war was in progress between Japan and Russia when the men signed on. If the existence of war was known to the captain, he was bound to inform the respondents of it. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages.

Mr. Hamilton, K. C., occupied most of the day in arguing for the appellants that the men were not entitled to refuse to proceed, because there was no exceptional risk, it being well-known that the Russian fleet was not in a position to keep any strict watch on Japanese ports. It was stated from the date of the respondents' protest beyond Hongkong. It was well known that war was in progress between Japan and Russia when the men signed on. If the existence of war was known to the captain, he was bound to inform the respondents of it. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages.

Mr. Hamilton, K. C., occupied most of the day in arguing for the appellants that the men were not entitled to refuse to proceed, because there was no exceptional risk, it being well-known that the Russian fleet was not in a position to keep any strict watch on Japanese ports. It was stated from the date of the respondents' protest beyond Hongkong. It was well known that war was in progress between Japan and Russia when the men signed on. If the existence of war was known to the captain, he was bound to inform the respondents of it. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages. The respondents' protest was not a refusal to proceed, but a demand for higher wages.

Mr. Hamilton, K. C., occupied most of the day in arguing for the appellants that the men were not entitled to refuse to proceed, because there was no exceptional

Shipping.

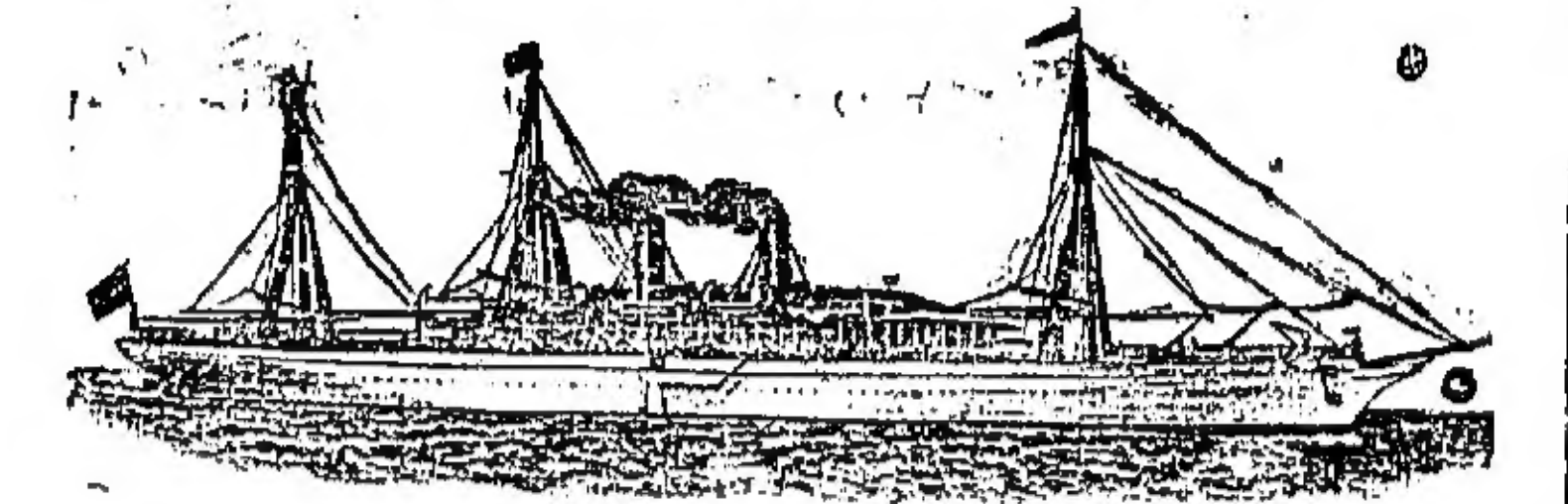
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:-

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
MARSEILLES, LONDON (SYRIA)	Capt. D. C. GILGON, R.N.R.	About 17th July	Freight and Passage.
AND ANTWERP		July	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE (SUNDA)	Capt. G. M. MONTGOMERY, R.N.R.	About 19th July	Freight and Passage.
AND YOKOHAMA		July	
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	About 26th July	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. A. L. VALENTINI	July	
LONDON, via USUAL PORTS	DELTA	Noon, 27th July	See Special Advertisements.
	Capt. C. L. DANIEL	July	

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office. E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.
The only line that MAINTAINS a Regular Schedule Service of 11 Days across the Pacific in the 'EMPERESS LINE.' SAVING 6 TO 10 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER.
18 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

FUGROE BATHING.		(Subject to Alteration.)	
R.M.S.		LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER.
ATHLETIAN	3882 TONS	WEDNESDAY, July 17Aug. 10.
EMPERESS OF INDIA	8000 TONS	THURSDAY, Aug. 1Aug. 18.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	6168 TONS	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14Sept. 7.
EMPERESS OF AUSTRALIA	6168 TONS	THURSDAY, Aug. 15Sept. 8.
EMPERESS OF AMERICA	4925 TONS	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11Oct. 6.
EMPERESS OF EUROPE	4925 TONS	THURSDAY, Sept. 12Oct. 14.
EMPERESS OF AFRICA	8000 TONS	THURSDAY, Sept. 24Oct. 14.
Passengers will depart from Hongkong at 4 p.m.			
Intermediate Steamers.			

Shipping.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Steamer	Leave	Connecting Steamers	Due at	Due at
to	HONGKONG	from Colombo to	Marseilles	London
Colombo		Marseilles & London	2 days earlier	1 day later
DELTA	July 27	MAEDONIA	Aug. 25	Sept. 1
DELHI	Aug. 1	HIMALAYA	Sept. 8	Sept. 15
ARCADIA	Aug. 24	MOLDAVIA	Sept. 22	Sept. 29
MARMA	Sept. 7	INDIA	Oct. 6	Oct. 13
DELTA	Sept. 21	VIKTORIA	Oct. 20	Oct. 27
ARCADIA	Oct. 5	BRITANNIA	Nov. 2	Nov. 9
DELHI	Oct. 19	MOOLTAN	Nov. 16	Nov. 23
ARCADIA	Nov. 2	CHINA	Nov. 30	Dec. 7
DELTA	Nov. 16		Dec. 14	Dec. 21

These Steamers call also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and at Malta or Marseilles.
* Carries 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers. * Carries only First Saloon Passengers.
For further particulars, Apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

LONDON.

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Steamer	Leave	Due at
HONGKONG	about	about
SYRIA	July 17	Sept. 2
SYRIA	July 31	Sept. 16
SYRIA	Aug. 14	Sept. 29
SYRIA	Aug. 28	Oct. 12
SYRIA	Sept. 11	Oct. 26
SYRIA	Sept. 25	Nov. 9
SYRIA	Oct. 8	Nov. 23
SYRIA	Oct. 22	Dec. 6
SYRIA	Nov. 5	Dec. 20
SYRIA	Nov. 19	Jan. 2, 1908

These Steamers call also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and at Malta or Marseilles.
* Carries 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers. * Carries only First Saloon Passengers.
For further particulars, Apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA
COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG -
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Co's S.S.	For	Leaving
* JOSHIN MARU, Capt. H. S. SMITH.	TAMUL, Via SWATOW AND AMOY.	SUNDAY, 14th July, at 9 a.m.
* SHOSHU MARU, Capt. M. NAKANO.	SHANGHAI, Via SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.	TUESDAY, 16th July, at 9 a.m.

* These Steamers have excellent Accommodation for First and Second-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. First-class Saloon Amplest. Unvalued Table.
* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Co.'s local China Office, at Second Floor, No. 1 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

T. ARIMA, Manager

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP CO.
CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA B.O. AND TACOMA
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captains	To Sail
SHAWMUT	9805	E. V. Roberts	About Aug. 7
TREMONT	9805	T. W. Garlick	About Sept. 10

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
CULINARY. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES
* The Twin-crowns s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
For further information, Apply to
Dodwell & Co. Limited,
GENERAL AGENTS,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMER-TONKIN.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from LONDON or a.s. *Dordogne* and *Matapan*; from HAVRE ex a.s. *Matapan*; from BORDEAUX ex a.s. *Le President Leroy Lallier*, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuable, are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, and Goods remaining undelivered after MONDAY, the 15th July, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 15th July, or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 15th July, at 3 p.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, July 9, 1907. 1125

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship *Hopang* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m., the 15th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, July 8, 1907. 1126

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMER *SIMLA*.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 Hours.
Goods not cleared by the 14th inst. at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, July 8, 1907. 1122

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMER *DELHI*.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
This Vessel brings on Cargo:—
From LONDON, &c. ex a.s. *Himalaya*.
From PERSIAN GULF, ex B.S.N. and B. & P.S.N. Co.'s steamers.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 Hours.
Goods not cleared by the 17th July, at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.
All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, July 11, 1907. 1130

'BEN' LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP *BENFOLIOH*.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that their all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., Ltd., where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery may be obtained from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th July, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd July, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst., at 11 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 9, 1907. 1131

JUVENILE SMOKING.

Effect Among Malays.

Mr H. W. Thomson, British Adviser to the Ruler of Kelantan, writes as follows to a medical paper:—

Among the Malays, children usually begin to smoke, occasionally about the age of eight, and most of them smoke regularly about the age of thirteen or fourteen.
It is difficult to name any deleterious effects which can be attributed to early smoking. As a race, the Malays are not tall, and while they have considerable powers of endurance as walkers, a sudden effort such as a sharp sprint or a steep climb will often cause very laboured breathing; but there seems nothing to connect either of these effects with early smoking.
Inhaling is almost invariable. In the neighbourhood of towns, cheap American cigarettes (Cyclone, Pecos, &c.) are in common use. In the interior, Javanese tobacco, or, here in Kelantan, locally grown tobacco, wrapped in the leaves of the Nipah palm (Nipa frutescens), is generally used. Other wrappers for cigarettes are the leaves of the Batak palm, the sheaths of the areca-nut palm, and the sheaths of maize.
A plug of tobacco is frequently carried between the teeth and the upper lip. Pipes are rarely used, and cigars are generally considered too strong.
Parents do not seem to discourage the use of tobacco by their children, beyond the fact that many of them decline to provide any money for its purchase. If the child can get the money for himself, he is at liberty to spend it on tobacco. Occasionally while a boy is learning to recite the Koran (usually at the age of twelve or thirteen), he is forbidden to smoke for fear of his voice being spoiled by it.
I have not been able to find that parents think that juvenile smoking is deleterious, except perhaps as an unnecessary extravagance, which may lead to other extravagant habits.
The use of tobacco is not supposed to have any beneficial action in the prevention of disease, but it is often the subject of comment how hardly forced abstinence (e.g. in the Mohammedan fasting month) presses upon heavy smokers, and how irritable they become.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co's Steamship *Kumtong* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from along-side.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m., the 15th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hong kong, July 12, 1907. 1144

Hotels.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms. Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.

Hot and Cold Water throughout. Electrically Lighted.

Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.

Table D'Hote at Separate Tables.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: 'VICTORIA, Hongkong'

For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

122

THE BEST BILLIARD TABLES

IN THE COLONY ARE AT

THE KOWLOON HOTEL,

CABLE ADDRESS 'CHEIF KOWLOON.'

A High-class Tourist's Hotel under American Management. First-class Cuisine, Beautiful Garden.

MODERATE CHARGES.

J. W. OSBORNE, Proprietor and Manager.

128

VICTORIA HOTEL,

TELEGRAMS, VICTORIA, SHAMHIN.

SHAMHIN, CANTON.

ON THE HONGKONG CONVOY.

H. HAYNES, Manager.

MACAO HOTEL.

TELEGRAMS, PARMER, MACAO.

MACAO, CHINA.

In the Centre of Praya Grand.

BOTH Hotels Electrically Lighted and under Experienced European Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents and Tourists.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

Capt. T. AUSTIN, Manager.

428

SECOND EDITION.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCHES OF INDIA, BURMA, Siam, THE MALAY PENINSULA, CEYLON, AFRICA, THURST, JAPAN AND JAVAN.

Entrusted to the Society of the 'MISSIONARIES'

Translated by EDWARD HARPER PARKER and Management.

Reprinted from 'THE CHINA REVIEW.'

Price 60 Cents.

For Sale at The 'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE

8, Queen's Road Central.

1131

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Thursday, July 12, 1907.

At 100 cents per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.

Beef shank and prime cut—Mel Long Pa ... 1 20

Corneal—Ham Ngan Yuk ... 20

Roset—Shia ... 20

Breast—Nagu Lam ... 15

Soup—Tong Yuk ... 15

Steak—Ngan Yuk Pa ... 20

Cutlet—Ngan Lau Sticks ... 30

Sausages—Ngan Chuan ... 25

Bullock's Brain—Shio ... per set 10

Tongue fresh—Ngan Li ... each 50

Corneal—Ham Ngan Li ... 50

Head—Ngan Tau ... 80

Heart—Ngan Sam ... 12

Ham, Salt—Ngan Kin ... 20

Feet—Ngan Kerk ... each 7

Kidneys—Ngan Yiu ... 19

Tail—Ngan Mei ... 17

Liver—Ngan Con ... 12

Tripe (undressed)—Ngan To ... 7

Calves' Head & Feet—Ngan-chai-tau-kak, set \$1.00

Mutton Chop—Young Fat Kwat ... 24

Leg—Young Fat ... 24

Shoulder—Young Shao ... 24

Pigs' Chittings—Chi chong ... 24

Brains—Chi Know ... per set 2

Feet—Chi Kerk ... 12

Fry—Chi Chuk ... 12

Head—Chi Tau ... 12

Heart—Chi Sam ... each 9

Kidneys—Chi Yiu ... 8

Liver—Chi Con ... 12

Pork Chop—Chi Pui Kwat ... 21

Corneal—Ham Chai Yuk ... 22

Leg—Chu Fat ... 22

Fat or Lard—Chu Yan ... 16

Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Kerk set 60

Heart—Young Sam ... each 8

Kidneys—Young Y' ... 10

Liver—Young Co ... 12

Sucking Pigs, To Order ... 16

Suet, Best—Sang Ngau Yau ... 16

Mutton—Sang Young Yau ... 24

Veal—Ngan Chai Yuk ... 20

Sausages—Ngan Chai Chong ... 20

Poultry.

Chicken—Kai Chai ... 32

Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai ... 24

Ducks—A ... 16

Doves—Pan Kau ... each 16

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan ... per dozen 25

Fowls, Canton—Kai ... 30

Hainan—Hot Nam Kai ... 30

Geese—Ngai ... 20

Geese, Wild Sh'el—Sh'ei Yee Ngai, pair ... 20

Musk Deer—Wong Keng ... each ...

Hare, Shanghai—Tu Chai ... 20

Partridge—Che Kau ... 20

Pheasant—Shan Kai ... pair ...

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap ... each 25

Hothow—Hot How Pak Kap ... 21

Quail—Um Chuan ... 20

Rice Birds—Wo Pa Chien ... dozen ...

Snipe—Sa-Ohoy ... each ...

Turkeys, Cook—Phor Kai Kung ... 60

Han ... Na ... 45

Wild Ducks, Sh'el—Shanghai Salap pair ...

Peal—Sui Ap Chai ... 14

Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui Ap, ea. ...

Fish.

Barbel—Ka Yu ... 10

Bream—Biu Yu ... 14

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu ... 18

Carp—Li Yu ... 11

Catfish—Chik Yu ... 24

Codfish—Mun Yu ... 16

Croaker—Hal ... 12

Outlet Fish—Mun Yu ... 14

Dab—Sa Mang Yu ... 11

Dace—Wong Mei Lun ... 9

Dog Fish—Tui Ta Sa ... 14

Kala, Congo—Hal Mann ... 15

Kela, Yellow—Wong Shu ... 24

Frog—Tien Kai ... 48

Garoupe—Sok Pan ... 11

Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu ... 18

Hairling—Tao Pak ... 24

Halibut—Chong Kwan Kap ... 17

Labrus—Wong Pa Yu ... 28

Kuoh—Wu Yu ... 25

Lobster—Lung Ha ... 12

Mackerel—Chi Yu ... 24

Printed and published for THE CHINA MAIL, Limited, by WILLIAM HENRY DONALDSON,
at No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.